## AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Fort Wayne Road's Bond Issue. Three months ago, after considerable discussion between the bondholders and directors of the Pitteburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, it was decided to issue improvement bonds in future to the Pennsylvanta Railroad Company, which leases the line, to reimburse it for the money expended in betterments, extensions, etc., on the leased road. The Fort Wayne had previously issued stock for this purpose, but to save considerable of an annual charge, as well as to make it impossible that the Pennsylvania should acquire control of the road through ownership of a majority of the stock, it was decided to make payments in bonds. The first lot of bonds, in part to make return for work already done, was to be \$1,000,000; and it was expected that they would be issued at once. Inquiry discloses that these bonds have not been issued as yet. The form of the bond has been prepared, and all requisite action on the part of the Fort Wayne has been taken. From one of the directors it is learned that the delay is owing the directors it is learned that the delay is owing to the failure of the Pennsylvania railroad to take action as yet upon the Fort Wayne's proposition. It has been hinted that the Pennsylvania board is opposed to the change of plan. The sured that President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, favors it, and that action will be taken accepting the terms proposed in due course.

The Brotherhood Pienie.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—The union meeting and pienie of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, at Aliquippa, to-day, was attended by about 4,000 people, many of them coming from the East and West. In the afternoon Chief Arthur delivered an address on the objects of the organization and also spoke at considerable length on the Burlington strike. The balance of the day was devoted to dancing and athletic sports. The reunion netted over \$4,000, which will go to the Burlington strikers. The next annual meeting of the Brotherhood will be held in Richmond, Va., during the third week in October. Chief Arthur's term does not expire for one year yet, and he does not say whether he will be a candidate for re-election or not. At the Richmond meeting, but one salaried officer will be elected-first assistant engineer. Harry Hays now holds the position, and he will probably be re-elected.

Railway Passenger Travel. In Scribner's for September General Horace Porter relates the following anecdote in his article on "Railway Passenger Travel:" "When the roads forming the line between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Pa., were chartered, in 1835, and town-meetings were held to discuss their practicability, the Hon. Simon Cameron, while making a speech in advocacy of the measure, was so far carried away by his enthusiasm as to make the rash prediction that there were persons within the sound of his voice who would live to see a passenger take his breakfast in Harrisburg and his supper in Philadelphia on the same day. A friend of his on the platform said to him after he had finished: 'Tnat's all very well, Simon, to tell to the boys, but you and I are no such infernal fools as to believe it.' They have both lived to travel the distance in a little over two hours."

Monster Passenger Engines. To meet the demand for increased speed with heavy trains the C., B. & Q. people are building at their own shops two monster passenger engines to be used on the Iowa division. These engines are of the class H, with 63-inch wheel center, 3-inch tire, with a stroke 19x24. The boiler is of the Belpaire type, with a diameter of 56 inches. The weight of an engine on the track ready for use is 110,500 pounds. Weight on drivers is 93,500 pounds; solid parallel rods are used. The forward end of the machine rests upon a single truck, which is supported by a 36-inch wrought-iron center, steel tire, Krupp wheel, manufactured in Germany.

Personal, Local and State Notes. C. C. Pierce, general agent of the Merchante Dispatch, is so ill as to be confined to bed. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will next week commence the building in their own

ears, and two more postal cars. Passenger business west-bound is improving daily. Traveling passenger agents are of the opinion that the volume of business this fall and winter is to exceed that of last year handsomely.

shops of two combination smoking and baggage

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago yesterday brought in several car-loads of new rails shipped from a point on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, consigned to the Indianapolis Citizens' Street-railway Company. Notice is given that the advance in freight rates from Central Traffic Association territory

to Mississippi-river points has been postponed until Sept. 17, as it is found to be impossible to get the new tariffs out by Sept. 1. The traffic manager of the Lake Erie & Westorn road says that the secret of their success,

by which he means their handsome earnings, lies in the fact that they are steadily increasing their tonnage, and proportionately reducing

The Ohio Falls Car Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., is building thirty passenger coaches for the Erie, and as soon as they are delivered they have a contract to build both freight and passenger equipment for one of the roads in South Corolina.

It is somewhat singular that when the method of heating passenger coaches with the Baker heater was introduced it cost \$300 per car to fit them up, while to fit the coaches up to be heated by steam furnished from the locomotive it costs only \$200 a coach

The Pennsylvania people seem in earnest in their fight to secure the bulk of the travel between Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany. They have not only reduced the fare to 5 cents but propose to make hourly trips between the cities named between 12 o'clock midnight and 6

The Railroad Clerks' Association will hold a special meeting this evening, to take action regarding the leasing of a room for club purposes, in which will be a library, billiard-tables and other attractions. The association has quite a sum of money in its treasury to fit up a club-

It is probable that the Chicago & Alton will get on a new train Sunday next, which will give the Ohio, Indiana & Western its close connection for Kansas City, the train leaving Indianapolis about 2:30 P. M. instead of 3:35 P M. as it now does, making connection only with the Wabash train.

There is a feeling in railroad circles that the Indianapolis Weighing and Inspection Bureau is not as successful an institution as it might be with a slight additional expense. As now arranged it takes several clerks to report to the Central Traffic Association what this one weighmaster and inspector does.

The business of the Terre Haute & Peoria road has developed remarkably since the track was put in order and the road properly equipped. It is said that the road will now earn a sufficient sum to pay operating expenses and fixed charges, and leave possibly a little surplus for further improvements or to divide up among the stockholders.

General Manager McDonald, of the Cairo & Vincennes, road, feels much encouraged regarding the future of the road, so promising is business all along their own line and on their immediate connections. He predicts that the earnings of the road in November and December will be the largest in the history of the road. A good winter traffic is also looked for.

Within the last twelve months the Pennsylvania lines have added to their freight equipment 15,000 new cars. receiving 3,500 within the last ninety days. Still, with the improvement in business, all of their Western lines are short of cars, which is unfortunate, especially for roads like the Indianapolis & Vincennes, which now has business enough, if there were cars to bandle it, to make earnings which would leave no deficit at the end of the year.

The Ohio, Indiana & Western people are putting in the tracks by which they will reach their new freight depot, which is just south of the Vandalia depot. The company now expect to occupy it about Sept. 1. While it is an oddlooking building, nearly 300 feet long by thirtyfive wide, resembling a rope walk, it will answer very well for the purpose intended, as on either side is a track, which is sheded over part way by the projecting of the roof.

An old-time railroader says that he is sorry to see Thomas Emery, one of the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road take so gloomy a view of the future of the road. He remembers that at one time during the reign of President Shoemaker, the stock dropped to ten points, but since that time it has been sold at \$132 per share, although now it would be troublesome to tell what it is really worth. A road like this cannot long be held down among the non-paying dividend roads.

Some severe criticism has been passed on C. C. Waite, general manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton for some years past, because he allowed H. S. Ives to increase his salary to \$25,000 per annum, but under the circumstances almost any railroad official would have accepted the increase. The Bee-line was without a president, and had offered Mr. Waite \$30,000 per annum to accept the position. On the other hand Ives would have been in bad

shape had Mr. Waite deserted him, and he could well afford to a dwance Mr. Waite's salary as he

It is stated that should the closer traffic alliance proposed between the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago materialize it will necessitate the building of a larger freight depot and more extensive yards than those now in use by the C., H. & D. at this point, as when business is good there is now none to much room to accommo-

date the business of the C., H. & I. By November first the entire passenger equip-ment of the Vanderbilt lines will be fitted to heat the trains by steam furnished from the lo-comotive. Of the passenger equipment of the New York Central, 850 coaches have been fitted up already and the coaches of the Boston & Albany, coming westward, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central and the Bee-line are being equipped in the same manner. This winter only the coaches run on through trains will be heated by steam. The new coaches recently received by the Bee-line are provided with steamheating apparatus, the steam being supplied from the engine.

Said a railroad official yesterday: "After carefully looking into the operations of the interstate-commerce bill I cannot see that the future looks bright for such roads as the Ohio, Indiana & Western and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. The reduction of rates, both local and through, cuts down their earnings 25 per cent. on the same tonnage, while it costs just as much to haul it as it ever did. Now, if it costs 70 to 72 per cent. of the gross earnings to operate such roads there is but a small mar-gin left on which to realize money to pay fixed charges with."

ISSUES BEFORE THE JUDGES.

Railroad Bonds That Become the Basis of

an Important Suit. A suit in equity was brought yesterday, in the Circuit Court, by J. R. Planter, of New York city, against the Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad Company and its successor, the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company. The plaintiff, who styles himself a "subject of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands," claims to be, with others, the holder of bonds under a mortgage made by the Cincinnati & Chicago road in October, 1857. The road extended from a point near Logansport to a point near Valparaiso, where it connected with the Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road. The company sold \$1,500,000 worth of bonds, which were ratified by Frederick C. Gebhard and Nathanial C. Marsh as trustees, to whom the railroad company mortgaged its property. The Chicago & Cincinnati road failed to pay the principal and interest on the bonds, but its successor, the C., St. L. & P., paid for and canceled a large majority of them. Mr. Planter, however, as holder of 1,000 of the bonds and filey-seven interest warrants of \$35 each, and to whom default has been made in payment of principal and interest, alleges that he has been unable to call upon the trustees of the mortgage, Messrs. Gebhard and Marsh, or their successors, to sell the said property, because he is not the holder of at least one-half the bonds issued under the mortgage, nor can require the trustees to institute the necessary proceedings to foreclose said mortgage, and for the appointment of a recoiver, and to take other steps necessary for his protection as holder of said bonds, because the trustees, Gebhard and Marsh, are dead, and no successor to them has been appointed. He therefore asks for the appointment of a trustee, and also of a receiver, to take charge of the af-

ing bonds sold by it.

fairs of the old Cincinnati & Chicago road, and

that so much of it be sold as will be required to

pay the interest and principal on the outstand-

Neither Got the Child. The possession of a child three years of age of pretty features and neatly dressed, has been a matter of controversy between Lillie Jones and Jennie Graves. The Jones woman is the mother, but just after the child was born turned it over to Miss Graves. Miss Jones claimed the child recently, and the Graves woman refused to give it up. A habeas corpus suit followed, which resulted in Judge Sullivan giving the child to Lillie Jones's step-mother, with instructions to safely guard it from the influences of both plaintiff and defendant. The Graves woman displayed more feeling than the child's mother, and for a long time pleaded to be allowed to take the little one, but the judge would not modify his decision, as he had but one thing in view, and that was to do what was best for the child.

The Court Record. SUPERIOR COURT-NEW SUITS.

John Logan vs. Wm. H. Poore; suit on note. Demand, \$250 Barbara Alice Cramer vs. Charles E. Cramer: divorce. Allegation, cruelty and abandonment. Felix A. Shipp vs. Lucy A. Shipp; divorce. Allegation, abandonment. Julius Benskenstein et al. vs. Andrew P. Wenger; suit on account. Demand, \$700. Ida M. Porter vs. John Porter; divorce. Al legation, failure to provide. Louis Gutman vs. Leon Jacobs; suit on ac count Demand, \$400. Martha J. Smith vs. Dillard A. Smith: di

vorce and restraining order. Allegation, failure John W. Brown vs. Marion County, City of Indianapolis, John G. A. Ringer; suit to quie

Wm. I. Ripley vs. Thos. P. Mills et al.; complaint in attachment. Demand, \$200. Merchants' National Bank vs. Joseph Lobiano; suit on injunction. Frank McWhinney vs. Sarah Frances Hind;

Same vs. Eldy Cooper et al.; to quiet title.

Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan, Judge. Indianapolis Manufacturing and Carpenters' Union vs. Britney Dust Collector Company; on account. Judgment against defendant for John J. Carriger et al. vs. Hiram Cahill. Dis missed by plaintiff.

Catherine Sophia Grosch vs. John Grosch; di vorce. Decree granted plaintiff, with custody Little Jones vs. Jennie Graves; habeas corpus Custody of child to Mrs. D. M. Jones.

Suit Compromised. The case growing out of the seizure of the horses imported from Canada, and sold by the government to pay the duty, has been compromised. The claim for alleged damages against the government has been dismissed, and the proceeds of the sale, minus the costs, have been turned over by the officials.

Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., Aug. 28, 1888, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætne

\$800.00

850.00

Building: Wm. Beynon to Elizabeth Doughty, lot 247 of Spann & Co.'s first Woodlawn James H. Baldwin, administrator, to Thos. M. McKee, lot 116, in Shoe-maker's subdivision of Parker et al.'s part of lot 9, in Coburn's subdivision of outlot 182. Lena Richter to August Richter, part of lot 17, in Munson's subdivison of lot 6, in Birkenmeyer's addition.

John F. Bruhning to George W. Hedrick, lots 11 and 12, in square 7, in the 2,100.00 southeast addition..... Richard Hartman to Anton Hartman, part of south half of northwest quarter, section 7, township 15, range 5 east, containing 41 acres.... Harry J. Milligan, trustee, to Frances L. Moore, lot 428, in Fletcher et al.'s subdivision of outlots 96, 97, 98, 94, 95, and south half of 91...... 1,800.00 Charles N. Stanley to David A. Williams, lot 22, in Hann & Dawson's subdivision of Merrill & Phillips's subdivision of

block 24, Johnson's heirs' addition.... Samuel Moore to David A. Williams, part of southwest quarter, section 1, town-ship 15, range 2, in Wayne township. Charles Kirst to Ann F. Lorig, west half of lot 19, in Daugherty's subdivision of August M. Kuhn to Wm. L. Oliver, lot 3, in James Frank's Woodlawn addition ... Margaret English to Katie Moore, lot 3, in Vajen's subdivision of part of outlot 108. Abraham Springsteen to Peter Mueller,

lot 3, in A. Harkness's subdivision of Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Com-pany's subdivision of outlot 177..... Frank McWhinney to Middlesex Banking Company, lot 6, in the west half of northeast quarter, section 23, township 15 norte, of range 3 east, containing 15 Nannie E, Dynes to Jemitos Shrewsbury. lots 9 and 10, in Barth's heirs' addition. Charles W. Schrusbery to Nannie Slaugh-

600.00 ter, let 29, in block 36, in Burton's addition to North Indianapolis ...... David Slaughter to Charles W. Schrus-bery, lot 30, in block 36, in Burton s lane addition.

Martin Galm to David E. Gudgel, lot 15, in Clifford Place. 355.00 500.00

Conveyances, 19; consideration ..... \$25,650.00

Adopted at Chicago, June 21, 1888.

THE PREAMBLE. The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in national convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling.

May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic-the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

AN EQUAL BALLOT AND REPRESENTATION. We affirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration, and their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE. We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic actions of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all need-

ed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

SERVILE LABOR AND "TRUSTS."

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we commend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the trans-portation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States. PUBLIC LANDS AND TERRITORIES.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats, about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by the people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as

they may become so. The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as experienced in the past, is a menace to free institutions, too dangerous to be long suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant

MONEY, ONE CENT POSTAGE AND EDUCATION. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and con-

wickedness of polygamy.

demns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage

to 1 cent per ounce. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free-school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore, the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land, the opportunity of a good common-school education. MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVAL DEFENSES.

We earnestly recommend that prompt ac-tion be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest

COWARDICE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any other in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe dectrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly, and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand. CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The men who abandoned the Republican stry in 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finances, of freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already estab lished by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

PENSIONS TO DEFENDERS OF THE UNION. The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation by Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loval people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legis THE HOME, TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY.

The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and welldirected efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threat-ened by the free-trade policy of the present administration.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generaily known as the best appetizing tonic. Be-ware of counterfeits. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A Summer Prescription. EXPOSURE to a chill during the drive, or to night



air, or unexpected change of temperature, is a most frequent cause of sudden stomsch ills, which all should guard against by a timely cup of Ginger Tea made from SANFORD'S GINGER, a most popular and delicious preventive of Summer ills. This unrivaled household

panacea and delicious summer medicine is an original combination of Imported Ginger, Choice Aromatics and French Brandy, vastly superior to all other

It instantly relieves cramps and pains, speedily checks all forms of summer ills, prevents indigestion; destroys disease germs in water drunk, restores the circulation and digestion when suspended by a chill-a frequent cause of stomach troubles-breaks up colds and fevers, and wards off malarial, contagious and eridemic influences.

Beware of "gingers" urged in place of SANFORD'S GINGER Is Sold by All Druggists and Grocers.

DIED. DEVORE-Mrs. Grace Devore, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 253 Huron street.

C. & E. W. BRADFORD, WAND IS HUSHARD BLOCK, IND.

HE STEADILY LOST IN WEIGHT

Strange Hallucination in the Hearing -"Pale and Thin as a Ghost."

Mr. Frank Peneweit Tells a Story of Undoubted Interest-Losing a Pound a Day.

"Did you ever notice how strangely some things are brought to our notice?" The question was asked the writer during s

conversation with Mr. Frank Peneweit. "Yes," continued Mr. Peneweit, "in my own case, when I was down in Brown county putting up cattle sheds-- I am a carpenter, you know-I thought I heard a pheasant in a bush, and called the attention of my companion to it. He insisted that he heard nothing. Soon I commenced to hear pheasants everywhere at night. At the decline of the day they seemed to be more numerous. At night in bed I would hear them. That was seven years ago as near as I can remember, and I have been hearing pheasants

"It was not long after this that I noticed I had a dull, heavy feeling in my head, especially just over my eyes. My nose would stop up frequently, first on one side, then on the other. The left side of my nose has been stopped up for five



"Mucus would drop down into my throat and would hawk and spit up quantities of yellow and greenish-colored mucus, often mixed with blood. I would blow large scabs from my nose. My eyes grew weak and would water easily. My appetite failed. I could eat scarcely anything at all. Neither could I sleep well at night. I was disturbed by horrible dreams of gobline and evil things. In the morning would wake more tired than when I went to bed the night before.

"There was always a bad taste in my mouth and my tongue was always coated. There seemed to be pains al! over my body, in my back, in my side. Ail my muscles were sore. would grow tired on the slightest exertions. There was a

On my chest-a heavy feeling, as though there was a weight there. I had a sharp pain in my side of a lancinating character, which would extend to my left shoulder-blade. "Sometimes, when in company with my friends, I would spit up blood, and they thought I was a doomed man. I, myself, though not afraid of death, thought my days were numbered, especially within the last few months, during which I averaged a loss of one pound of flesh daily. I had to take to my bed. I grew too weak to work. A cough racked my frame.

I WAS AS PALE AND THIN AS A GHOST. "About this time a lady-a neighbor of mine -- was treating with Dr. Blair, of 203 North Illinois street, and she was much gratified at the improvement she had made, and advised me to place myself in his care. I did so, and I am glad I did. Since I went to him my appetite is good, I sleep well, the pains have left me and I feel like a new man. I cannot say too much for the manner in which Dr. Blair treated me. All those suffering as I have suffered, I recommend

Mr. Frank Peneweit, the subject of the above sketch, lives at No. 68 Spruce street, where he may be found and this statement verified.

WANTED-AGENTS.

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Notice is hereby given that the fourth and final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Henry Jordan. register, Room 21 Baldwin Block, southwest corner of Market and Delaware streets, in the city of Indianapolis, in said district, on the 18th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes named in the 28th section of the bankrupt act approved March 2, 1867. And I will, at the same time and place, file my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts in said court, and shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. HENRY C. ADAMS. Assignee Adams, Mansur & Co.

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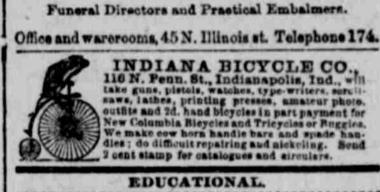
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